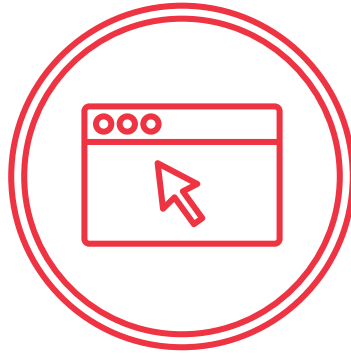


Internet Concepts



CHEAT SHEET

1. What the Internet is used for

The Internet connects people and information through: Email, Games, Social Media, Banking, Entertainment and Video Chat.

- DO use the Internet to enrich your life by providing better access to information and an additional way to communicate.

2. There are risks on the Internet

There are risks on the Internet mainly related to the difficulty with keeping things private on a technology designed for sharing, knowing who or what to trust and proving you are who you say you are.

- DO be aware of dangers online and learn to minimize risk.

3. The Internet is made of connected computers

The Internet is millions of computers linked together in a way that allows information to flow freely between them. The technology used is very trusting and there is no security built in to the Internet, it is always something extra.

- DO make sure that security has been applied where you are giving or receiving valuable information.

4. What is an ISP (Internet Service Provider)

An ISP is a service that provides a connection to the Internet. They can provide service to a fixed point, like a home or to a mobile point, like a cellular telephone.

- DO look for a 3G, 4G or LTE symbol on your smartphone before using the Internet to ensure a safer connection.



5. The Internet at home

Broadband Internet connections allow home networks to access the Internet. Wireless home networks (Wi-Fi) should be used with the security features turned on.

- DO secure your home Wi-Fi network with a password, using WPA or WP2 as the secure type.

6. The Internet outside the home

Networks outside the home can be less secure than a home network because more people use them. It is important to take extra care when sharing if you are connected to these networks.

- DO be careful what information you share when connecting to public networks, wherever possible avoid sensitive transactions.
- DO use your 3G or 4G connection if you have to send or receive private information outside the home.

Glossary of Terms

3G	The 3rd Generation Mobile telephone standard, capable of supporting telephony, internet access video calls and TV.
4G	The 4th Generation Mobile telephone standard, capable of supporting web access, gaming, HD TV, video conferencing and other services.
ADSL	Asynchronous Digital Subscriber Line is a set of technologies that allow for high-speed computer communications over a telephone wire at the same time as a telephone service.
Co-axial Cable	Co-axial Cable is a shielded communications cable that allows for the transfer of electric signals over a copper conductor.
Crowd-sourced	A system of making use of a large group of people to make decisions or perform work through solicited contributions rather than by using traditional employees or suppliers.
Digitization	The conversation of information to a digital form.
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line is a set of technologies that allow for high-speed computer communications over telephone wire.
Email	Electronic Mail.
Fibre Optic	Flexible, transparent glass or plastic cable that can transfer light from one end of the cable to the other.



Glossary of Terms (continued)

Fixed Wireless	High speed wireless.
Internet Protocol	The protocol that regulates the transmission of data packets across the Internet.
Internet Service Provider	A company that provides access to the Internet as a service to subscribers.
LTE	Long Term Evolution is a protocol that allows for the provision of 4th generation mobile telephone services with greater efficiency.
Protocol	A set of rules and conventions for the transfer of information between devices.
Router	A device that manages the routing of information between computers and networks.
Social Media	A service designed to provide tools for socialising with others across the Internet.
Transmission Control Protocol	The protocol that regulates the formation and assemble of data packets for transfer across the Internet.
Video Chat	An Internet services that allows persons to chat while seeing each other with simultaneous bidirectional, real-time video feed.
Wi-Fi	A set of wireless computer networking technologies that allow for small networks.
Wi-Fi base station	A device that provides for a Wi-Fi network and often allows connection to a wired network.
Wireless	Sending and receiving electronic signals by using radio waves.
WPA, WPA2	Wi-Fi Protected Access and Wi-Fi Protected Access 2 are two security protocols designed to protect Wi-Fi networks. These protocols were developed to resolve issues in the earlier 'Wired Equivalent Privacy'(WEP) security protocol.